# IN RE: KENTUCKY RIVER AUTHORITY WATER QUALITY SUBCOMMITTEE

### MEETING NO. 17

January 14, 2009 1:00 p.m. Kentucky River Authority 70 Wilkinson Boulevard Frankfort, Kentucky

### **APPEARANCES**

Mr. Bob Ware CHAIRMAN

Mr. R.C. Day Dr. Don Haney Mr. Rex Morgan

Mr. Randall Christopher

Mr. Tim Hazelette

MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY RIVER AUTHORITY

### Also Present:

Mr. Steve Reeder

Ms. Sue Ann Elliston

Mr. David Hamilton

KRA STAFF

Dr. Lindell Ormsbee UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Mr. Jack Stickney

# **CAPITAL CITY COURT REPORTING**

TERRI H. PELOSI, COURT REPORTER 900 CHESTNUT DRIVE FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601 (502) 223-1118

# **AGENDA**

Call to order3
Consideration of Watershed Management Proposal - Lindell Ormsbee
Other Business32 - 54
Comments from the Public54
Adjourn54
Court Reporter's Certificate55

#### INDEX OF MOTIONS

MOTION TO APPROVE FUNDING FOR 2009
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT GRANTS AS FOLLOWS:
FRIENDS OF WOLF RUN - \$1,000
MONTESSORI MIDDLE SCHOOL OF KENTUCKY - \$1,000
MCCONNELL'S TRACE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOC. - \$1,000
LETCHER COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL - \$2,000
DIX RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL - \$2,000
INTERNATIONAL TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT CENTER - \$3,000
BREATHITT COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION - \$3,000
PROVIDENCE MONTESSORI SCHOOL - \$2,000......PAGE 31, LINE 14

MR. CHRISTOPHER: So, it will be \$1,000 for Friends of Wolf Run, \$1,000 for the Montessori School, \$1,000 for McConnell's Trace, \$2,000 for Letcher County, \$2,000 for Dix River, \$3,000 for the International Training and Development Center and Breathitt County, and then \$2,000 for Providence. DR. HANEY: On that McConnell's Springs, new applicant working on public education for greenway preservation in Lexington. at McConnell's Springs? DR. ORMSBEE: They're actually making a path, a pedestrian walkway and bike path for McConnell's Springs. It's eventually supposed to go all the way out to the Horse Park. that has been broken up into different sections. Unless there's any need for CHAIRMAN WARE: further discussion of this, does somebody want to make a motion with regard to--Randall, you did an enumeration. Do you just want to make a motion that we propose funding of those eight projects as described? I'll make that motion. MR. CHRISTOPHER: MR. MORGAN: I'll second it. MR. DAY: I have a question. If I add those up right, I get \$16,000 and I thought we only had \$15,000. I must have overlooked one. One, one, one, two, two, three, zero, three, three. MR. MORGAN: Two. The last one was two. MR. DAY: I'm sorry. Thank you. CHAIRMAN WARE: Any other discussion, questions? If not, I'll call for a vote.

those in favor, let it be known by saying aye.

All opposed by a like sign. We will take that motion to the full board at the next meeting.

MOTION TO AUTHORIZE KENTUCKY WATER RESOURCES
RESEARCH INSTITUTE TO USE FUNDS (NOT TO
EXCEED \$23,000) PROVIDED TO THEM AS PART
OF KRA'S '08-09 CONTRACT AND ANTICIPATED
'09-10 CONTRACT AS PART OF REQUIRED MATCH
FOR "TEN-YEAR ASSESSMENT OF THE KENTUCKY
RIVER WATERSHED WATCH PROGRAM" PROJECT .....PAGE 34, LINE 5

DR. ORMSBEE: And, so, since you all spend \$20,000 a year on volunteer sampling that pays for the analysis, not the volunteers are being paid, what I was wanting to ask is if you might be able to authorize us to count those funds as part of a match to this other program.

So, it's not asking you for any money. It's just authorization to say that we authorize the use of the funds here as part of your match. (Further discussion, followed by the following motion)

CHAIRMAN WARE: So, we'll just do a motion to approve.

MR. REEDER: The draft letter is in here.

MR. MORGAN: So moved.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: Second.

CHAIRMAN WARE: We've got a motion and a second. All in favor, let it be known by saying aye. Any opposition? Motion carries.

#### MOTION TO ADJOURN ......PAGE 54, LINE 11

CHAIRMAN WARE: If not, I will entertain a motion to adjourn.

MR. DAY: You've got it.

DR. HANEY: Second.

CHAIRMAN WARE: The meeting is adjourned.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I will call this 1 2 meeting of the Water Quality Subcommittee to order. why don't you take a quick roll. (ROLL CALL) 4 5 MS. ELLISTON: We do have a quorum. CHAIRMAN WARE: The main order of 6 business today was to consider the watershed grant applications that we've received for the coming fiscal year. And you all should have received copies either via email or 9 hard copies -- I don't know which -- but hopefully you've had 10 11 a chance to look at the nine applications that we received. 12 We have a couple of other items that we're going to have to address later on that aren't on the 13 agenda but we'll wait. Did Valerie Hudson commit to come at 14 some point in time? 15 She will be here. MR. REEDER: 16 17 CHAIRMAN WARE: We'll just do that at the point in time when she gets here then. 18 So, I think the first order of business 19 will be to look at these nine grant applications and decide 20

MR. REEDER: Yes.

that we're working within the constraints of a \$15,000 budget

what we want to approve. And, once again, I assume, Steve,

limitation for this category.

21

22

23

CHAIRMAN WARE: We'll let Dr. Ormsbee if he wants to provide us with a summary of these; or if you've all had a chance to read them, if there's anything you want to add to what we've received via the applications, Lindell.

In the past, we've let you and Malissa look at them and decide what you think makes the most sense as far as approval of these.

In looking at these a couple of nights ago, I was trying to compare what we've done with similar applicants in the past. Some of these do appear to be duplications at least to the applicant, maybe not the watershed, but at least the applicants are similar in some cases. So, we will want to take that into consideration.

DR. ORMSBEE: Thanks, Bob. I think everybody hopefully got a copy of the detailed applications.

Malissa was going to be here with us today, but she had a sick young one today. So, I'm pitch-hitting for her relative to the presentation. There's also a little PowerPoint presentation we put together to kind of summarize the projects.

I'm not going to go through all this in great detail. The second page we had a box -- Consideration for Grant Awards. And in the past, these are some of the

criteria that we've tried to use in selecting projects when we have an excess of projects as opposed to money.

Historically, we've tried to maintain somewhat of a geographic distribution so that like all the projects aren't in Fayette County, as an example, or something like that. We've tried to kind of focus on projects that impact the greatest number of stakeholders, whether it be citizens or students.

And generally we try to find projects that are new, assuming they have a good quality as opposed to re-funding someone that's been here several times.

And then finally we tried to put a little more priority on those projects that are in the Division of Water priority basins, and there are basically six of those, as you can see there.

CHAIRMAN WARE: In conjunction with that, Lindell, Sue Ann also sent you all an item to talk about, our selection criteria that you may have seen. It had four items, and one of those items, it said priority given to watersheds listed on 319. I think that's probably the 303(d) List which is an outcome of the 305(b) priority watershed rather than 319. Three nineteen is kind of generic, a nonpoint source.

DR. ORMSBEE: It actually may be the

same. I think 319 used those same watersheds to kind of guide their priorities, too.

1

2

5

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

21

22

23

24

Clean Water Act?

CHAIRMAN WARE: Oh, really? So, they use a 303(d) type?

DR. ORMSBEE: Yeah, well, out of the 303(d) process, I think the Division of Water has identified their priority watersheds and that obviously drives a large part of that. And I think the 319 section the last couple of years has been using those priority watersheds to kind of also prioritize the distribution of their funds. So, they may be both the same relative to the actual watersheds.

CHAIRMAN WARE: And for those of you all that are new to the Authority -- Tim, this might affect you -- these are sections of the Clean Water Act and mechanisms to prioritize impacted watersheds within the state. So, that's basically what that refers to.

MS. ELLISTON: Do you want me to leave that as the 319?

CHAIRMAN WARE: I would put 319/303(d) just in case.

DR. HANEY: All of these pertain to the

DR. ORMSBEE: Well, that's one of the criteria we have used to try to kind of prioritize projects,

those that are in a watershed that has been identified by the Division of Water as a high priority watershed.

In this summary sheet which you've got, I actually added a funding decision column. This was Malissa's and I's first cut at one possible solution to produce funding for as many of the projects as we thought we could without basically rendering the project unable to meet its objective or all the objectives just to get a potential target of \$15,000.

So, again, we provide that mainly just as a starting point, but obviously this is totally at the Committee's discretion of how they want to spend the funds. We're here to implement whatever their desires and wishes are. Yes, sir.

MR. MORGAN: I know that we've relied heavily on your decisions in the past because obviously you are the expert in this area.

So, I definitely am willing to accept what you put here, but a couple of questions I just had.

DR. ORMSBEE: Sure.

MR. MORGAN: I was looking at the proposal descriptions, and I notice with the Kentucky Riverkeeper's grant application, pretty much I've just seen that the description was just survey type stuff. It didn't

seem like there was really any project, any hands-on type of stuff or whatever.

And I can see why maybe you all had cut that, but what about the Letcher County High School, why would you propose cutting that one?

DR. ORMSBEE: That's a great question.

Letcher County High School actually received funding last
year for \$3,000 and then Letcher County received another
project the year before that. So, that decision was solely
based on the fact that they had received funding the last two
years.

It didn't necessarily reflect any deficiencies in their activities. We were just trying to say you guys have been here twice. We're trying to use some of these funds to spread around and we'll basically encourage them to come back next year.

Normally, we try to have a gap year with the fundee if they've had one year or two years of funding.

MR. MORGAN: For the Montessori Middle School, they've had funding the last couple of years, but their request was only \$1,000.

DR. ORMSBEE: Was only \$1,000. If they had come back with a \$3,000 request, we would have done the

same thing. Normally, we wouldn't fund them again, but since they're only asking for \$1,000 and they've had a good activity and Malissa has been real happy with what they are doing.

MR. MORGAN: Do you know if Letcher County High School, are there other receipts that they receive from other sources?

DR. ORMSBEE: The project that they are proposing is actually working with some Vista volunteers.

So, we know there's already funds going in to Letcher County to help support some of that activity.

And I think even this last year with our Kentucky River Watershed Watch group, we took a little bit of those funds and actually paid for a small sampling of hydrocarbon data there.

MR. MORGAN: So, they will be able to continue with their project without our funding?

DR. ORMSBEE: I think so, yes. I believe so. So, again, we actually helped them a little bit this year with a little bit of money. We would probably do that again the next year with some of their sampling.

22 They've already got Vista people in there working with them.

And since we had already funded them last year at the full amount, we thought, well, let's try to

balance it out a little bit.

And, again, a lot of this is somewhat subjective. We didn't come up with some miracle ranking, per se. It's just kind of, based on those four criteria, looking at them, we kind of synthesized that out.

We could flip flop on several of those. Malissa and I discussed in some cases actually dropping a few more; but what we chose to do there was take the \$3,000 and split it and either--take \$6,000 and split it into three \$2,000 and get an extra project or try to do something like that. Of course, the Montessori Middle School only asked for \$1,000, but the others, that's kind of what we tried to do.

And, again, I discussed this at length with Malissa based on her interaction with each of these groups relative to did she think that if we cut a specific project to \$1,000, they would still be able to accomplish something.

MR. MORGAN: And she was good with that?

DR. ORMSBEE: Yes. She was good with that.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I would think that the rationale for those first two also, you know, what they're looking for with the Friends of Wolf Run were three \$1,000

demo projects. 1 2 DR. ORMSBEE: So, they can do Yes. 3 two. CHAIRMAN WARE: And the Montessori 4 Middle School and that Stone Creek basin is pretty close to 5 that same locality and it's probably a subset of--it's a 6 similar huck, isn't it? It is the same huck, for DR. ORMSBEE: 8 9 sure. 10 CHAIRMAN WARE: So, you could almost 11 just throw the Stone Creek in as one of the three demo projects, couldn't you? 12 DR. ORMSBEE: So, that gets you \$3,000. 13 So, that basically breaks out the same way. 14 I've been out of the loop 15 DR. HANEY: What is this organization, Friends of Wolf for a few years. 16 17 Run? DR. ORMSBEE: Great question. 18 In the last couple of years, the Division of Water is trying to 19 implement this Watershed Management Program, and one of the 20

ways they've been trying to do that is they identify priority

watersheds and then try to get stakeholder groups going in

those watersheds to try to help take some ownership to some

21

22

23

24

of the problems.

And, so, we've actually worked with a lot of these groups as well to kind of get them up and running. Friends of Wolf Run basically is just a citizens group, people who actually live in the neighborhood. And I think Ken Cooke is involved with that group trying to help give them some technical support.

I know, for example, they did some sampling for fecal coliforms or pathogens like e.coli in the basin and found some really high values in several of the sections of the stream, took that, for example, to the Fayette County Council, presented those results and were able to get some people starting to look at where are those problems coming from.

I think in many cases, this has been borne out also from the work that Lexington is doing relative to a consent decree is they have some sewers that are surcharging during storm events and you're getting manholes popping and sewage is dumping into the creek.

So, this group here has tried to kind of zero in on a particular neighborhood and tried to actually locate specifically the sources of the pollution and then trying to provide that information.

MR. MORGAN: So, EPA is not doing that?

DR. ORMSBEE: EPA is requiring the city

to do some additional sampling, but this activity basically was constituted a couple of years ago before the consent decree came out. So, that's one of the things they have been doing.

The other thing has been trying to implement some BMP's in the watershed. I think this actual project is looking to try to address soil erosion from some of the stream banks. So, they're looking at how they can try to preserve the natural stream for the neighborhood.

DR. HANEY: Is this the extent of their proposal?

DR. ORMSBEE: Oh, no, no, no. That's just a one-page synopsis. In that packet there, Don--DR. HANEY: Oh, okay. I never did get that.

DR. ORMSBEE: There's a three- or fourpage proposal.

DR. HANEY: One more question. Does this fit in with what Hank Graddy and his bunch have been doing all those years?

DR. ORMSBEE: It's complementary.

Actually, there were citizens in that watershed that were sampling as part of the Watershed Watch Program who identified problems. And, so, this group was put together to

try to mobilize the folks in that neighborhood to find out what the problem was and try to isolate it.

DR. HANEY: Just very briefly, tell me, how do you demonstrate ideal stream bank management practices in a neighborhood?

DR. ORMSBEE: Well, I think the intent there is they bring the citizens together and they physically go into the stream and demonstrate some different strategies that could be used to prevent erosion.

So, I think trying to make the citizens conscious, those that have the stream running through their yards, for example, things that they could do to help prevent erosion such as maintaining perhaps a grass buffer between the stream and their back yard as opposed to mowing all the way down to the creek, things like that.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Whereas opposed to concreting stream banks.

DR. ORMSBEE: Exactly.

DR. HANEY: You can't keep a stream

20 from eroding.

DR. ORMSBEE: No, but you can keep it from accelerating erosion. That's exactly right.

DR. HANEY: The Corps of Engineers has spent billions trying to do it.

MR. STICKNEY: Lindell, in your ranking, is there a higher ranking involved if you're on the main stem on these projects or not?

DR. ORMSBEE: No.

MR. STICKNEY: Anywhere in the basin?

DR. ORMSBEE: It's anywhere in the

basin. There's no discrimination on the specific locale relative to a main stem or an off main stem.

And I think that's certainly reflective of the intact stream that's used to support the program. It comes from not just the main stem users but the entire basins.

And one of the reasons that I believe the Authority was interested in pursuing this was to be able to demonstrate to all the stakeholders in the basin, and particularly those who weren't on the main stem, that the River Authority is giving them a return for their investment, not just water supply but also trying to help them relative to water quality.

And I think that has been very positive relative to especially those projects that are not on the main stem. It's great PR for the River Authority. Citizens see the River Authority is actually working to help them in their basins.

Tim, have you got a 1 CHAIRMAN WARE: 2 question? 3 MR. HAZELETTE: And that may be the question I had just for informational purposes, what the latitude is of the Authority in terms of like the Red River and the Dix River. How much latitude do we as a group have 6 to grant monies to those tributaries? And it may be a basin I don't know. 8 issue. 9 DR. ORMSBEE: You can do anything No. you want to. 10 CHAIRMAN WARE: Within the watershed. 11 DR. ORMSBEE: Within the watershed. 12 MR. REEDER: Out of Tier I money, the 13 general account, that fee is derived from all the basin, all 14 7,400 square miles. So, anywhere within that, from the Red 15 River or any of these creeks or whatever. 16 17 DR. ORMSBEE: And we've tried to kind of spread that out as best we can. Just by nature of a 18 higher concentration of people in the Bluegrass area, we tend 19 to get more projects proposed from that area; but, 20 nonetheless, we have funded projects in Letcher County and 21 22 we've funded some projects up north in Muddy Creek and then 23 everywhere in between basically.

24

MR. REEDER: We can be more visible in

the basin through the Tier I program for programs like this than we can anything else.

And one of the reasons for emphasis through the Watershed Management Program on those tributaries and places other than the main stem of the river, quite frankly, has been because ever since we had the lawsuit filed by the City of Danville, which is not on the river, challenging or questioning why they should basically have to pay any fees at all, we've tried to give back or to make ourselves visible in some way on the Forks and places other than the main stem of the river itself.

And the type of activity that Lindell is promoting on this particular issue with these grants, really, I would prefer to see the grants in those areas than I would on the main stem anyway because we're plenty visible on the main stem.

And a lot of people get the idea, well, we live up here in Knott County. What are we paying these fees for? And the school is a good place to do it because kids are everywhere. So, that's why we started it.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Let me throw this thing out for you. I know some of the funding decisions in addition to the Letcher County proposal, the Kentucky Riverkeeper proposal wasn't proposed for funding.

To what extent do you all think that we've made a commitment to Pat Banks and the Riverkeeper to provide some support, even though this doesn't directly reflect what she was asking us funding for, the DVD?

DR. ORMSBEE: Let me respond to that first. We didn't put that on there, quite frankly, because one of the reasons was Malissa was under the impression that the River Authority was not thinking that necessarily was a good idea to fund them.

So, I did not discriminate against the actual proposal. It is a survey. I think some of the board members in the past as well as I have a little bit of concern relative to the nature of their organization and whether they will use information perhaps in an activist role that may or may not reflect the truth.

And, so, I think our understanding was the board had a little bit of trepidation about that. So, I've not been a part of those discussions. I'm just relaying some of the concerns that Malissa had.

CHAIRMAN WARE: We had concerns of that nature with respect to being associated with the DVD product that they were trying to propose that we provide \$50,000 of funding for, but we gave them the opportunity to come back with a proposal that we could fairly consider.

2 fund that, that's perfectly fine. We'll have to chop something else out. 3 What have they done? 4 DR. HANEY: 5 MR. REEDER: To this point? DR. HANEY: Yes. 6 7 MR. REEDER: Nothing I know of. 8 CHAIRMAN WARE: It looks like most of 9 this money is to go to Pat. It's my understanding that 10 DR. HANEY: the little boat that Bobby Kennedy tore the rail up on when 11 12 he was down here at Boonesborough hadn't been in the water. How many years ago was that? 13 MR. REEDER: That's been six or seven 14 or eight years ago, and that boat, I understand, is in the 15 possession of Eastern Kentucky University and has never been 16 17 in the water. MS. ELLISTON: I'm the one that had 18 some conversations with Malissa at the last Watershed 19 Steering Committee regarding this. We had talked about this 20 She and I were the ones proposal that she had asked about. 21 22 that had the conversations.

1

23

24

DR. ORMSBEE: So, if you all want to

it's pretty much the same thing that she has asked for except

And if you will look at this proposal,

for the DVD. It's pretty much the same networking and the same types of things that she asked for at the last meeting.

So, that was my understanding from you all that you were not wanting to fund that project for the full amount of \$50,000 but she did have the opportunity to come back.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Did Pat provide you with this proposal?

MS. ELLISTON: No. I received it from Malissa; and when I received it and read over what she had said to us and then along with what we had received before, it was along the same line or the same thing. So, that's when Malissa and I had talked about it. That was my feeling from you all. So, maybe I overstepped my boundaries.

DR. HANEY: Didn't they do something like this with the county judges a few years ago?

MR. CHRISTOPHER: They went to the county judges and requested funding, I think, before they came to us.

We kind of have a little saying in our education realm. Of course, obviously when we look at something, we want to say, well, what impact does it have on kids. Of course, that's our focus.

So, if I could parallel that over, what

- impact is this going to have -- and I think that's how we have to look at each one of these -- on our water quality.

  That is what our focus would be.
  - So, I think if we look at it in those terms, it might answer a question or two.
  - DR. ORMSBEE: If you all decide to do that, Malissa and I probably have a proposal. And, again, this is all at your discretion. We would probably drop two of the projects in Fayette County, specifically the Montessori Middle School and Friends of Wolf Run to get the \$3,000 because we've actually got four projects in Fayette County which, again, we were trying to balance everything. And if we do that, then, we would just take those two
- DR. HANEY: And why would you do that?

DR. ORMSBEE:

Just part of those

17 | four---

projects away.

4

5

6

10

11

12

13

14

- MR. CHRISTOPHER: To meet our \$15,000,
- 19 I guess. Is that what you're asking?
- DR. HANEY: Are those projects you are
- 21 considering dropping less valuable than this or more
- 22 | valuable?
- DR. ORMSBEE: That's your all's
- 24 decision. I'm just saying if you all decide to do that, one

way to do that would be to drop the Wolf Run and Montessori, and the reason for that is because the other two, both of those had some funding in the past as well. So, that would be the way I would have handled that.

MR. REEDER: This Watershed Management Program, this contract you have every year which we've had for the last ten years, is that right, Lindell?

DR. ORMSBEE: Right.

MR. REEDER: This verbiage is strangely similar to what we've hired you all to do, is it not?

DR. ORMSBEE: Right.

MR. REEDER: I mean, just an observation. There's not any specifics of how you're going to marshal up these stakeholders and do all that. Of course, you've already developed the methodology to do that.

MS. ELLISTON: If you read through her proposal that she has given, it's pretty much the same thing that she had proposed to you all before except that she's asking for \$3,000 instead of fifty.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Minus the development of the DVD.

MS. ELLISTON: I'm not trying to knock the project by any means, but to me it looks pretty much like the same thing.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Just out of curiosity, 1 2 Sue Ann, you might know, Lindell, you might remember, we did have a Kentucky Riverkeeper application that we funded in '04 for the purchase of a living stream aquarium to use in Madison County's watershed education trailer. Was that useful, successful? Did it get done? 6 MS. ELLISTON: I'm almost positive that got done. 8 9 I'm pretty sure that got DR. ORMSBEE: It seems to me there's sort of an overlap between 10 Riverkeepers and EKU in some of the activities. So, we have 11 12 funded I know at least two, maybe three projects in the Muddy Fork in Madison County. Then we actually funded, I think, a 13 project in Letcher County but had a connection with EKU as 14 well. 15 16 So, all of that kind of factors in sort 17 of subjectively when we're looking, for example, at that one Letcher County project and this one as well, knowing that 18 they're kind of tied in to EKU, for example. 19 20 MS. ELLISTON: Was that the enviroscape? 21 22 DR. ORMSBEE: I did not bring the '04. 23 I did bring the last two previous years of funding.

MS. ELLISTON: I know that in '03 and

'04, Letcher County had an enviroscape watershed model to use 1 in education outreach and funding for citizen monitoring 2 group. Is that what you're referring to, Bob? I was thinking of CHAIRMAN WARE: No. 4 the one above it. 5 MR. CHRISTOPHER: The Kentucky 6 7 Riverkeeper, Muddy Creek of Kentucky River. Where is Muddy Creek? 8 MR. DAY: 9 DR. ORMSBEE: It's in Madison County. Actually, part of the watershed is in the Bluegrass Army 10 11 Depot. 12 CHAIRMAN WARE: It was \$2,100, Sue Ann. I don't know. MS. ELLISTON: That's 13 something I'm going to have to find out because that would be 14 something really nice to use. 15 DR. ORMSBEE: I would guess EKU has got 16 17 a hold of that. DR. HANEY: Now, did they work on Muddy 18 19 Creek, this same group? 20 DR. ORMSBEE: EKU has worked on Muddy Creek, and apparently they got a Riverkeeper boat. So, there 21 22 seems to be a very close relationship between the two. MR. STICKNEY: Alice Jones and Tom 23

Edwards are both kind of the head of the Friends of Muddy

Creek group. 1 2 MR. REEDER: Who has got the 3 enviroscape? That's the question. MS. ELLISTON: I can give Alice Jones a 4 call. 5 6 MR. DAY: I've never heard of that in Letcher County, and I've lived there a few years. Of course, that was before I became a part of this group. 8 MR. REEDER: You didn't see it on 9 display anywhere, the enviroscape? 10 11 MR. DAY: No, sir. 12 MR. REEDER: I'd say it's in Richmond at Eastern someplace. 13 If I had to guess, that's 14 DR. ORMSBEE: where I would guess it is. 15 It seems like I have 16 MS. ELLISTON: 17 seen that at some festivals or something. Bob, let me check into that and I'll try to find out and see what it's being 18 used for and if it's being used and who has it and get back 19

CHAIRMAN WARE: I guess a broader, more overall question that kind of relates to that is how through the years have all these projects come to fruition as far as accountability for the money.

with you on that.

20

21

22

23

At various times, we've had some folks come to us and talk about their projects and there is some overlap on applications this year. I've just noticed on most of these projects, there's some relation to previous applicants on most of them.

Are we confident that there's follow thru on all of these and that we're getting the bang for the buck?

DR. ORMSBEE: If I can answer that question, I would say we do. We require them to file a half-year report and a final report and that information is posted on our website. So, we do have all that information.

CHAIRMAN WARE: So, you are comfortable with all the previous applicants as far as fulfilling their obligation?

DR. ORMSBEE: I am. And part of that kind of relates to that second issue I want to bring up when we get to that.

MR. MORGAN: I don't mean to sound too critical because at the meeting we had with Pat before, I was one of the vocal opponents for the funding at that time, but I'm looking at this proposal and it is very ambiguous, and I'm not seeing much of an end product.

And the funding, \$2,000 of this \$3,000

requested is for Pat. And then it talks about the EKU students doing a lot of work and all like that, and I would think that is part of their studies and all like that.

So, she is basically to me asking for \$2,000 just to kind of baby-sit these students doing this project, and I just think the money is better allocated in some of these other projects.

DR. HANEY: She talks about funding from private individuals and maybe groups but doesn't identify any of them.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: She's got her ten days at \$200 per day specifically for \$2,000 out of the three as director's salary.

CHAIRMAN WARE: But then she's also got some administrative costs for the Riverkeeper.

MR. MORGAN: Three hundred dollars for administrative costs.

MR. REEDER: It seems like that since we started this program or Lindell started this part of the program, which hasn't always been part of the program but the last four or five years, it seems like -- and I don't want the rest of the board members to think that we're here to observe all of it -- it seems like the most enthusiastic participation for these things is through these schools.

These high schools and middle schools and so forth, each of those people are going to go home and tell their parents about it and it's going to multiply that way. It just seems like you know where it went with the schools and it was always part of a class project or an extracurricular project. The people who wanted to come and share their experience with us were all from these schools.

So, just observing anything that goes through a school system appears to me to be pretty well spent for the purpose that we're trying to spend it on.

DR. HANEY: I don't think you're going to have to pay one of those teachers who are very much interested in a project like this \$200 a day either.

MR. MORGAN: And Randall obviously has great insight in this area, but there's a lot of funding being cut for field trips and extracurricular activities and things like that, and this is an opportunity for us to share some money in order for kids to have things outside the mainstream school curriculum to do.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I think your characterization of ambiguous was a good characterization of that proposal, Rex. So, I wouldn't disagree with that.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: If I had an inclination, I would rather go back and look at the Letcher

1 | County High School application.

2 CHAIRMAN WARE: I agree with you,

3 Randall.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: We're still \$6,000 short, but there's three before that I would feel very confident at looking at even prior to that \$3,000 just simply because it's Letcher County High School and they have something going and have been doing so good and have been reporting back as requested, and I'd rather be there.

MR. DAY: That would be half of that Letcher County one. I know that lady very well. She is very intelligent and she does a good job. She was nominated for some kind of a Teacher of the Year thing, and I do know that she is involved with those kids down along the river because I'm pretty nosy when it comes to seeing what is in and around those rocks in the river.

DR. HANEY: Anytime you can get kids like that involved, some of them are going to get something worthwhile out of it.

MR. MORGAN: Is it possible we could just take \$1,000 from six and eight and put it up on four, the Letcher County?

CHAIRMAN WARE: I was wondering about that. I like the Breathitt County thing because that's kind

of an area that we haven't been involved in and it's getting them involved, but what is it going to do to six and eight? 2 DR. ORMSBEE: Well, the other possibility would be to just drop Friends of Wolf Run. have had some funding in the past. That would give us \$2,000 and that's a Fayette County project. Again, if we're going to cut, I would prefer cutting Fayette County projects. CHAIRMAN WARE: When is the last time 8 we did something for Mr. Cooke and his group? 9 10 MR. CHRISTOPHER: We have to remember, though, Letcher County has been serviced, too. I think you 11 had a very valid point there. 12 MS. ELLISTON: Last time they were 13 funded was in '05 and '06. 14 MR. MORGAN: But with the Letcher 15 County thing, again, the focus is back on kids and schools. 16 17 DR. ORMSBEE: Exactly. MR. CHRISTOPHER: I'm really open 18 19 either way. I'm not for sure Rex's idea is not okay. 20 I guess I would prefer DR. ORMSBEE: cutting two Fayette County projects, Six and eight, this is 21 22 the first time they've ever come.

1

23

24

maintain them at full funding to get going, and then I would

So, I quess my preference would be to

probably cut Friends of Wolf Run \$2,000, and then we might 1 2 then cut McConnell's Trace to \$1,000. DR. HANEY: Is McConnell's Trace 3 related to McConnell's Springs? 5 DR. ORMSBEE: Yes. It's a path they're trying to make, and then just encourage them to come back 6 next year possibly. Why don't you go over that DR. HANEY: 8 again now. 9 I would suggest dropping 10 DR. ORMSBEE: 11 the \$2,000 from Wolf Run, dropping \$1,000 from Project 3. 12 DR. HANEY: So, you're going to fund them at \$1,000. 13 One thousand and then 14 DR. ORMSBEE: fund four at \$3,000. 15 CHAIRMAN WARE: Could we fund four at 16 17 \$2,000 and not---DR. ORMSBEE: You could do that, too. 18 MR. CHRISTOPHER: Let's do that. 19 20 DR. ORMSBEE: Okay. We'll do that and then fund either Wolf Run or McConnell's Trace \$2,000 or we 21 22 could give them both \$1,000.

cut one completely or just down to \$1,000?

MR. MORGAN: I'm sorry. You want to

23

```
1
                          DR. ORMSBEE:
                                        That's up to you all.
2
   That's the discussion right now.
                          CHAIRMAN WARE: Friends of Wolf Run,
3
   the way it's packaged, they could do one demo project. And
   since we're assuming that maybe the Montessori Middle
   School's project is kind of equivalent to an approximate
6
   similar project---
                                        Why don't we give them
                          DR. ORMSBEE:
8
9
   $1,000 and then McConnell's Trace $1,000.
10
                          MR. CHRISTOPHER:
                                            I agree.
11
   Projects 1, 2 and 3 will be $1,000 opportunities.
12
                          DR. ORMSBEE: And then Letcher County
   is $2,000.
13
                          DR. HANEY: And then the rest as
14
15
   presented.
16
                          DR. ORMSBEE:
                                        I think that's a great
17
   solution.
                          MR. CHRISTOPHER: So, it will be $1,000
18
   for Friends of Wolf Run, $1,000 for the Montessori School,
19
   $1,000 for McConnell's Trace, $2,000 for Letcher County,
20
   $2,000 for Dix River, $3,000 for the International Training
21
22
   and Development Center and Breathitt County, and then $2,000
   for Providence.
23
24
                          DR. HANEY: On that McConnell Springs,
```

new applicant working on public education for greenway 1 preservation in Lexington. Is that at McConnell's Springs? 2 DR. ORMSBEE: They're actually making a 3 path, a pedestrian walkway and bike path for McConnell's Springs. It's eventually supposed to go all the way out to the Horse Park. And that has been broken up into different 6 sections. CHAIRMAN WARE: Unless there's any need 8 for further discussion of this, does somebody want to make a 9 motion with regard to--Randall, you did an enumeration. 10 you just want to make a motion that we propose funding of 11 those eight projects as described? 12 MR. CHRISTOPHER: I'll make that 13 motion. 14 I'll second it. 15 MR. MORGAN: 16 MR. DAY: I have a question. If I add 17 those up right, I get \$16,000 and I thought we only had \$15,000. I must have overlooked one. One, one, two, 18 19 two, three, zero, three, three. 20 MR. MORGAN: Two. The last one was 21 two. 22 MR. DAY: I'm sorry. Thank you. 23 CHAIRMAN WARE: Any other discussion, questions? If not, I'll call for a vote. All those in

favor, let it be known by saying aye. All opposed by a like sign. We will take that motion to the full board at the next meeting.

There should be another item. There's a letter, an email from Dr. Ormsbee concerning a request for some modification and direction of our annual funding agreement. Lindell, I'll let you discuss that with us.

DR. ORMSBEE: Basically, I'm in a capacity to fund a project of about \$24,000. We're going to get the funds from the U.S. Geological Survey. And what we're proposing to do is to use those funds. Malissa will be involved in part of that. We will get some student help.

Since we've collected data through our volunteer network ten years, what we thought might be useful to do is go back and pull all that data together and do some analysis and statistics, do some general assessment, probably do some interviews with people who have been involved with it, not only assess the data but also the program and then develop a report that we would then bring back to give you all that would give you something to kind of quantify the things that have been going on there.

And then the Kentucky River Watershed Watch could use that with any funding agencies that they may want to work with as a document that shows that they've got

an independent agency that has kind of done an assessment and an audit, so to speak, of their program.

So, we thought that might be a good product that we could provide you. We could also probably in that go back and summarize all the projects that we've funded, too.

And, so, anyway, I've located where I can get about \$24,000 to do that. The only caveat is we have to provide UK a two-to-one match for those funds. It's a federal program that requires a two-to-one match. So, I have to come up with \$48,000 to match that.

And, so, since you all spend \$20,000 a year on volunteer sampling that pays for the analysis, not the volunteers are being paid, what I was wanting to ask is if you might be able to authorize us to count those funds as part of a match to this other program.

So, it's not asking you for any money. It's just authorization to say that we authorize the use of the funds here as part of your match.

And then we will take those funds. All they're used for is to do the actual chemical analysis. And, so, the information that comes from that will be used in the report as well. So, there's a direct relationship between the match and the end product.

So, if we can do that, then, I think I can leverage \$24,000.

DR. HANEY: We ought to send you to Congress.

DR. ORMSBEE: The only caveat, the Water Institute was created in 1964 by an act of Congress. There are 54 Institutes in the nation. There's one in each state. They're at the Land Grant Institutions, but each Institute has a statewide mission. So, for example, we work with all the universities in Kentucky.

When the national network was formed, each Institute -- this is '64 now -- got \$100,000 to work with. Our budget this year was \$94,000, okay. This is 2008. Do the math.

Not only that, there is this two-to-one requirement that's been added over the course of time. So, what we use those funds for mainly is to fund projects at various universities. Initially, we used to fund projects where faculty would put forth a proposal of typically \$15,000 to \$20,000. We might fund four to five projects a year.

Over the years, we found that that wasn't really a very efficient program from several perspectives. One, sometimes faculty are not the best at providing deliverable, as Don I'm sure can attest.

Another problem was that amount of money to get that two-to-one match, faculty at like U of L or UK, their distribution of effort typically of about 40% is kind of earmarked for research.

And, so, university basically pays faculty about 40% of their salary to supposedly be doing research. So, they can take those research dollars that are being provided by the university and match some of their time against those projects.

Faculty at like the regionals like

Morehead or Murray State or something, a lot of those faculty

are teaching. And, then, again, faculty at UK and U of L

typically teach two courses a semester. So, they have other

two that they are using for research.

Then the faculty at the regionals typically teach three to four courses a semester. So, they really don't have any flexibility to go out and get that amount of match to do that.

 $$\operatorname{So},$$  what happened over time was a lot of the proposals would basically just come from UK or U of L.

As I became Director, I wanted to help build research infrastructure across the state. So, what we did is I developed what we call research enhancement grants

of \$5,000 that could be used to support a graduate student or an undergraduate student to do a research project.

And, so, that might supplement money that somebody had at one of the larger institutions where at Murray State or something, they could get the \$5,000 to help support a student, they could normally come up with a \$10,000 match as opposed to a forty.

So, we've done that the last several years. It's been very successful. We've been able to provide money all over the state. Although it has kind of cut down a little bit of our total request, we typically now fund probably six to ten proposals a year.

We have a little bit of residual. And so, this year, we probably have a residual of about \$24,000. So, what I'm going to do is take those monies and try to apply it to this project. I think that's a great application. And, so, that's why I'm still stuck with the match.

So, I can get \$28,000 of that on my own. The Institute is going to be putting in some money, too. But I thought since we're already spending \$20,000 a year for the sampling analysis, it would be a really nice direct link we could provide and use that to leverage additional funds.

So, at this point, I just need a letter authorizing that. It's not asking for any money or anything. And I've structured it to give authorization for the current contract which runs through June and then next year's contract -- really, it's a contingency if you all decide to fund next year's contract so that I can then use monies from either one of those years to basically offset that.

So, I thought this looked like a

So, I thought this looked like a win/win for everybody and get some more money, pull all that information we've been collecting without using your all's funds to do that type of analysis and bring back a good product for the River Authority.

MR. REEDER: You had a green light all along pretty much to leverage these funds and have been doing so in other areas.

DR. ORMSBEE: Right. Well, not directly but we have used them sort of indirectly.

MR. REEDER: Right. Not formally.

DR. ORMSBEE: Not formally, yes. But in this case, the USGS and UK -- you know how they are over there, Don -- requires paperwork to authorize us to be counted.

MR. MORGAN: This doesn't take a motion, does it?

CHAIRMAN WARE: I don't think so, but 1 2 would you feel more comfortable in signing a letter like this if this subcommittee gave approval. MR. REEDER: Yes. Let the subcommittee 4 do it because we don't have time to wait for a full meeting. 5 Yeah, let's do that. 6 7 CHAIRMAN WARE: So, we'll just do a motion to approve. 8 The draft letter is in 9 MR. REEDER: 10 here. 11 MR. MORGAN: So moved. 12 MR. CHRISTOPHER: Second. CHAIRMAN WARE: We've got a motion and 13 a second. All in favor, let it be known by saying aye. 14 Any opposition? Motion carries. 15 Lindell, do you have anything else that 16 17 you need to discuss with us? DR. ORMSBEE: I don't think so. 18 appreciate your all's time and help to sort through those 19 I think we came up with a great solution. 20 grants. 21 CHAIRMAN WARE: Appreciate your effort 22 on this. If you can stick around for a little while and just listen to this next issue being discussed, you could probably 23

provide some input on that, too.

24

DR. ORMSBEE: I'll be glad to.

MR. DAY: You get all this information together. What happens to it? Do we have access to it or is anything given to us?

DR. ORMSBEE: We develop an annual report. It has all the data in it. There's an analysis for that year's data, and those are posted on the website.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: Did you not make a presentation one time?

DR. ORMSBEE: We did actually present at one time. We've presented actually a couple of times.

Typically, the Watershed Watch has an annual conference, and our illustrious Executive Director attends that every year and we actually present our results there.

Typically, it takes about an hour. So, we've normally not done that detailed presentation to the board because you all obviously have a lot of other things going on, but we can do whatever you all want to. We do have that stuff posted on the website and you can get access to it, but it's mainly by year.

So, what we like to do is do a trend analysis to see if we have any trends and things like that, and we can also, like I said, not only assess and analyze the data but also the program itself and see if there are ways we

1 can improve on that. 2 MR. REEDER: Mr. Chairman, it might be a good thing for us to do. 3 MR. CHRISTOPHER: I wondered that. 4 Ι agree because I was thinking--I've been asked a lot here 5 lately about the water quality of the main river stem itself. 6 Didn't we make a comment that the water quality was almost sound enough to open back up the swimming issue or did I just 8 dream that up? 9 MR. STICKNEY: At Fort Boonesborough. 10 11 DR. ORMSBEE: I think there were 12 several years of decent data. 13 MR. REEDER: There's been some comments made. 14 CHAIRMAN WARE: I don't think the 15 Division of Water ever technically issued a swimming advisory 16 17 for Boonesborough. That was a political animal that was---DR. ORMSBEE: I heard it was used to 18 justify building a swimming pool. 19 20 MR. REEDER: That's 'right. The political part of it was the fact that the State Parks 21 22 Department and---CHAIRMAN WARE: I don't think our data 23

ever reflected that ---

24

MR. CHRISTOPHER: I have been asked that question a lot lately about, hey, can we swim in the river now? What is the safety of that?

DR. ORMSBEE: I think the North Fork still may be suspect, especially in Letcher County.

MR. REEDER: The political part of it was that the State Parks system wanted an excuse to close the beach because they wanted to build a swimming pool and they didn't have lifeguards and personnel enough to keep both of them up.

And, so, they basically ride on that.

Then it becomes, in turn, a target for every group, these water people to say, hey, look how dirty the river really is.

Well, the State doesn't want it to be too clean.

MR. DAY: Where does the newspaper get their information?

CHAIRMAN WARE: R.C., what you are referring to is a press release that comes from the Division of Water, DEP, and the Health Department, and that's bona fide. Anything that they release at the first of the spring before the swimming season starts, take that for granted. That's bona fide information that you are supposed to follow through on, as well as any fish consumption advisories that come from the same source.

2 wondering. Like I'm assuming we could be drawing our own conclusions from the data that we are receiving. 4 DR. ORMSBEE: And if any board member wants information, just drop us an email and we'll be glad to 5 put something together for you. 6 7 DR. HANEY: I have a question about the grants we just approved. Will we get a final report of each 8 one of these that goes into our files? 9 DR. ORMSBEE: We can take care of that, 10 Right now they're posted on the website but we can make 11 you a hard copy and deliver it to you. 12 DR. HANEY: Well, some kind of report 13 that is legitimate is what I'm thinking about. 14 That's no problem. 15 DR. ORMSBEE: CHAIRMAN WARE: This assessment, you're 16 17 going to do a compilation of the previous grants. DR. ORMSBEE: 18 Yes. 19 CHAIRMAN WARE: So, that should be contained within this assessment. 20 MR. CHRISTOPHER: I think that's 21 22 something that we will maybe put on our full board agenda in the future. We will have Lindell come back, and once he gets 23

1

24

MR. CHRISTOPHER: Well, I was just

that ten-year information and the trends set, let's see where

we are.

CHAIRMAN WARE: If you want to, though,
Don, in the past, we've had specific applicants, whether it's
a school group or whatever, come and give us a presentation.
I think that's bona fide.

DR. HANEY: Well, that's good, too, but I think you need a paper trail.

MR. REEDER: Mr. Chairman, I understand Valerie won't be able to make it today.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I'll tell you what,
Steve. Let me just open it up to you. You and I have
discussed implications of the Harriman/TVA breach and how it
might compare to what went on in Martin County several years
ago in Kentucky and maybe what sort of issues we might have
in the basin that we need to be aware of with respect to
probably several categories of threats, whether it be flash
ponds at these public utilities or coal slurry ponds at coal
wash facilities. But go ahead and describe what your
concerns have been, Steve.

MR. REEDER: My concerns are these. Like Bob said, back about six or eight years ago, we had that problem in Martin County on the Big Sandy River at Tug Fork down there.

Of course, that's outside of our

jurisdiction, but it raised concerns by some board members, and the press in general was really hot on that one. It surprises me that they have not really, even though that was in Tennessee, it's not that far away -- it surprises me they haven't been making calls about it around here. And they may well have to some other agencies.

But my thought is it's not within our immediate jurisdiction but anything within this 7,400-squaremile area that we have, my thought is, I was telling Bob yesterday and I followed that up with an email that's in your packet to Valerie Hudson, who is the Natural Resources Cabinet representative on the Board, and she was going to be here today but she couldn't make it for some reason.

So, what I've got her working on is I want to identify where all these places are in this basin.

They all have to have permits, I'm sure, through either the Division of Water or the Department of Surface Mining, one of the two, or the old Department of Mines and Minerals, which that's all been incorporated now under Valerie's department.

That was done under Fletcher. He took the Mines and Minerals Department and Surface Mining and put all that over there, which it wasn't over there before.

So, it's all relatively compacted now except you've got the Division of Water and you've got the

Mining Department over there. So, somebody had to issue a permit on all these facilities, one of those two entities, whether it's a flash pond or a slurry pond, whatever kind of facility it is.

I want to identify on a map and have them produce a map, which Valerie says they can do, showing where all these things are within our jurisdiction, and then look at---

CHAIRMAN WARE: They can probably indicate how much design life is left on those things, too.

MR. REEDER: What the design life is, after they are permitted, what kind of monitoring do these things get, what kind of policing do these things get after they are up there. Do they check them?

DR. HANEY: Who monitors them?

MR. REEDER: Yes, that's right and we don't know that. We can have a voice in that; and if we've got one of them that's about to fall in, if we were to get some information -- I say we don't have jurisdiction -- we can always go to court and get an injunction against somebody to fix it. I mean, we ought to be proactive on this if somebody else is not.

MR. DAY: Do that before at least it ruptures.

2 of people that would be affected by this. And some of these smaller towns up the river that are in the Forks would be put out of business by this stuff real quick. 5 DR. HANEY: After the Pond Creek, was that the name of the -- what was the name of the creek back 6 there twenty or so years ago? You're over in McDowell, West 8 MR. DAY: 9 Virginia. You're in West Virginia. 10 DR. ORMSBEE: 11 DR. HANEY: Well, the reason I brought 12 it up is the old Bureau of Mines right after that sponsored a program and we participated in it and they inspected every 13 pond in the Eastern Kentucky coalfield and West Virginia. 14 15 have no idea where those reports are. DR. ORMSBEE: The Corps did those, too, 16 17 because I actually did them for two years back in the seventies. 18 We did them with the 19 DR. HANEY: Bureau. 20 I know the Corps had a 21 DR. ORMSBEE: 22 program after--that's just terrible. I can't remember the

1

23

24

MR. REEDER: Yes, because there's a lot

See, the Bureau doesn't

name of that. I was just looking at it yesterday.

DR. HANEY:

exist anymore. The Corps does.

CHAIRMAN WARE: You've got the Office of Surface Mining.

DR. ORMSBEE: It was the one in West Virginia that killed like a hundred people and several thousand injured. Was it Pittman Mine? I can't remember.

Anyway, they came out with a two-phase approach. All facilities had to be surveyed by the Corps of Engineers and they came up with a hazard assessment if they were high, moderate or low hazard.

And the hazard classification was probably related to what was downstream of the dams. I think it was everything above 25 feet, there was some criteria because a lot of the slurry ponds got built below that criteria.

But, nonetheless, they did this national assessment and all those that were high hazard and had some deficiencies -- and all this got contracted out to consulting firms -- they would go in and basically would take the facilities not up to criteria and then design modifications to how to implement it and then those facilities were supposed to---

DR. HANEY: Would that information be beneficial to what Steve is talking about, you think?

DR. ORMSBEE: Absolutely. And I would 1 2 think--what would be the branch? At the Division of Water, there was something related to dams. 4 MR. STICKNEY: Dams and Safety or 5 something? CHAIRMAN WARE: They reorganized and 6 I'm not sure how that's---DR. ORMSBEE: I don't know where that 8 is, if it's Water Resources Branch or what. Anyway, those 9 reports---10 11 DR. HANEY: Did that take place before 12 the Office of Surface Mining was established? CHAIRMAN WARE: I think so. The event 13 that you're talking about ---14 Oh, the event did, yes. 15 DR. ORMSBEE: The reports were done back in '79. 16 17 DR. HANEY: The one I'm talking about was done in the late sixties or very early seventies. 18 Buffalo Creek. 19 20 DR. ORMSBEE: That's it. That's it. That's exactly right. This is interesting. 21 22 I'll go ahead and raise this, one of

the concerns is there's no requirement for these facilities

or their owners to have a risk plan for the facility. If

23

24

something is starting to happen, how do they notify the citizens.

I actually served on a governor's task force for blackwater events a couple of years ago and we came out with a report and a series of recommendations, and one of those was to putting together sort of an emergency plan for all these facilities that would identify exactly who was in charge, what they had to do, how they notify the people and so on.

And we had buy-in from both the environmental groups and also the coal industry. Bill Caylor was behind that. I think a couple of weeks ago or so in the Herald Leader when that TVA facility came up, Bill was being quoted that they were behind that and they were trying to get some legislation passed to require that.

With all that said, talking about money, I have managed to find about \$200,000 from FEMA that I'm looking at trying to use the money to go and actually look at this issue.

And one of the things we are looking at is trying like you have already suggested is identify where all these facilities are in the state, maybe then pull together a task force with the environmental groups, the coal industry and others to put together a work plan or something

for this type of an emergency response document and that 1 might be able to be correlated to some draft legislation for the State Legislature or whatever. So, I've got some funds---4 DR. HANEY: You'd think it almost has 5 to exist somewhere already. 6 7 DR. ORMSBEE: What's that? 8 DR. HANEY: Plans. 9 DR. ORMSBEE: They don't have any plans relative to hazard or evacuation or anything like that. That 10 11 was one of the things that came out of our task force. 12 CHAIRMAN WARE: There's a ranking that exists out there as far as their hazard ranking. 13 14 DR. ORMSBEE: There is that, yes. Now, that information is available. But if the thing starts 15 failing, there's nothing laid out what the owner is supposed 16 17 to do to let the people in town know. There's no plan laid out for first responders in the town, how to respond if 18 something like that is going to happen. 19 20 CHAIRMAN WARE: But there's rankings that indicate if there's potential loss of life should there 21 22 be a failure.

Right.

DR. HANEY: Where would that

DR. ORMSBEE:

23

24

information be, Bob? 1 2 CHAIRMAN WARE: Division of Water should have that. 3 DR. ORMSBEE: Didn't Art Clay used to 4 5 run that? CHAIRMAN WARE: Yes, but I don't think 6 Art is there anymore. I think all that fell under an umbrella permitting group. You've got KPDES. There was a Dam Safety Section that Leon Smothers ran for years. 9 Of course, Surface Mining is going to 10 I heard have some responsibility. Is Carl Campbell back? 11 that rumor several weeks ago that Carl took Susan Bush's 12 place. 13 You're going to have to get it from the 14 Surface Mining perspective and you're also going to have to 15 get it from the KPDES and whatever took the place of the Dam 16 17 Safety program, but I think those three programs should give

MR. REEDER: Well, we need a presentation along this line. My experience in a lot of this stuff and listening to you talk scares me even more because when you've got four or five different agencies fooling with it, nobody takes responsibility.

us basically what you're looking for, Steve.

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. CHRISTOPHER: Nobody wants to take

charge of it.

DR. HANEY: I was thinking about that with TVA. Does the State of Tennessee have regulatory authority over TVA or is that a federal thing?

CHAIRMAN WARE: There would be certain permits that the state would have authority over. And it depends on the nature of the beast, too.

You think about this thing that happened with TVA. I was telling Steve, I was thinking that maybe the toxicological implications might be more severe with a flash pond because you've got more of a concentration of metals than you would just in a silt basin or a washing facility.

However, with the Martin County thing, we ran into some concerns over some of the coagulation aids that they were using at the coal company at the time, too.

DR. ORMSBEE: But the slurry itself, they did a detailed analysis on it and it was basically just---

CHAIRMAN WARE: Right.

MR. STICKNEY: Lindell, this same or similar topic is going on right now with the NRCS with some of these flood control structures. There's over 200 of them in the state, and the hazard mitigation is the big issue

going on with that right now, hazard assessment.

And for the last two years, they have been reevaluating, the NRCS has, all these flood control structures because what has happened is over the last thirty years, development has gone on below these dams and hasn't kept pace with the---

DR. ORMSBEE: The dams haven't kept pace with what's happened downstream.

MR. STICKNEY: And, so, they are reevaluating all of these structures. And what I was saying, the reason I'm bringing that up, if you're going to get somebody to do these other structures, you might want to talk to NRCS and see how they've done this.

DR. ORMSBEE: That's a great idea.

Anyway, we're going to try to get some money to do that. I'm still looking for a \$50,000 match.

MR. REEDER: Depending on what we find out with respect to a presentation at the next meeting, if there is room for state legislation that doesn't exist or clarification thereof, then, we'll be on the edge of this because nobody else may be doing.

DR. ORMSBEE: If I can get this put together, I will certainly want to see if I can get somebody from the River Authority to serve on the task force.

Τ	MS. ELLISTON: Pardon me. If you don't
2	mind to give your name and who you are with so we can have it
3	for the record.
4	MR. STICKNEY: I'm Jack Stickney with
5	the Kentucky Rural Water Association. I'm a source water
6	protection specialist. Also I'm a citizen of Estill County
7	and also a member of the Kentucky River Watershed.
8	CHAIRMAN WARE: So, we'll just be
9	looking for a response from DEP anyway and evaluating that as
10	to whether it's significantly extensive enough to meet what
11	our needs are going to be.
12	Any other business that any of the
13	subcommittee members want to bring up at this point?
14	If not, I will entertain a motion to
15	adjourn.
16	MR. DAY: You've got it.
17	DR. HANEY: Second.
18	CHAIRMAN WARE: The meeting is
19	adjourned.
20	(MEETING ADJOURNED)
21	
22	
23	
24	

## STATE OF KENTUCKY

## COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

I, Terri H. Pelosi, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true, correct and complete transcript of the proceeding taken down by me in the abovestyled matter taken at the time and place set out in the caption hereof; that said proceeding was taken down by me in shorthand and afterwards transcribed by me; and that the appearances were as set out in the caption hereof.

Given under my hand as notary public aforesaid, this the 29th day of January, 2009.

Notary Public State of Kentucky at Large

My commission expires February 10, 2009.